

MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY
Average copper price
week ending Jan. 12—
23.49.

The Bisbee Daily Review

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

WEATHER

Arizona—Rain, Wed-
nesday fair.

VOL. 18, NO. 202.

BISBEE, ARIZONA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1916.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STORM WORST IN HISTORY OF WARREN DISTRICT

Bisbee and Surrounding Suburbs Entirely Cut Off from All Communication with Outside World.

SNOW IS HEAVIEST IN MANY YEARS

Local Damage, from Wind, Snow and Rain, Comparatively Light. Much Inconvenience As a Result.

With snow falling from late yesterday afternoon all night, following a morning of rain and a still earlier period of severe wind, the worst storm in the late history of the District was the experience of Bisbee and the surrounding suburbs. Telegraph and telephone lines went out of commission last evening, completely cutting off Bisbee from the outside world. The damage locally, though considerable, was reduced to a minimum, comparatively.

The wind, which blew all of Tuesday night, dispersed the storm clouds during that time. Yesterday morning, however, the wind abated, except at irregular intervals, and rain drenched the District and surrounding country, turning the streets into small rivulets and the arroyos into miniature torrents.

About midday there was a short cessation of the rain and about five o'clock the snow took the place of the down pour. From then on until early this morning the snow fell continuously until the streets were covered with a coating of from four to ten inches. Old-timers of the Warren District declare that the storm has been the most severe, of its character, in many years. The snowfall, in itself and its extent, is unprecedented.

The wind yesterday morning did considerable damage about the District and surrounding country. Tuesday night one of the Central Pharmacy's windows crashed in as a result of the force of the wind. The rear of the Orpheum theatre was torn up. One of the warehouses of the Bisbee Fuel & Feed Company, on Slag Dump hill, was unroofed yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. During the night many roofs were damaged in various parts of the District.

Advices from Naco, yesterday, indicated that the wind was fully as bad in that town as in the District. The Brown building, on the Mexican side of the line, was partly unroofed. A garage building on the American side of the line was also damaged. Reports from the country indicate that windmills and ranch buildings, generally, suffered.

The absence of the telephone and telegraph service, entirely shutting off Bisbee from all communication with the outside, was a big handicap. Though some press reports were received at an early hour last evening the files failed early.

It is thought that snow on the poles and wires of the loop between Osborn Junction and Bisbee caused the break in the service. The local telegraph people had no way of determining whether the main line of the Southwestern was affected in the same manner or not.

The telephone service is severely crippled by the storm. There was no long distance communication to be had outside of the District last evening and, yesterday, Manager Gunnison stated a great many local connections were out, due both to the wind and rain. The manager added that a force of men was already at work making the necessary repairs and, barring a further continuance of the storm, the system would be again in perfect shape at an early moment.

POLICE JUDGE WEARY

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 19.—"I am tired of the endless procession of woe and misfortune that passes before the municipal bench. Inasmuch as I can do little or nothing to lessen it, I am weary of penalizing people," is the explanation given by Judge John Stevenson, of the Municipal Court, for resigning.

DANCER'S AFFAIR WITH CHURCHMAN BRINGS TRAGEDY



Miss Elsie Buerlein.

The bullet with which Mrs. Lillian Fyfer wounded John Ulrich, wealthy manufacturer and churchman of Joliet, Ill., a few days ago, has had the further effect of ending the heart affair of Ulrich and Miss Elsie Buerlein, formerly a dancer in the chorus at a Chicago theater. Ulrich now says if he recovers he will return to his wife and children whom he deserted in Philadelphia in 1910.

LOWELL MAN IS CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING

W. I. Larkins, Apprehended at Nogales with Ounce of Morphine on His Person, Held in Bond of \$500.

W. I. Larkins, a resident of Lowell, who, last night, was caught by United States Customs officials at Nogales with an ounce of morphine sulphate in his possession, was held to a preliminary hearing, by United States Commissioner J. D. Taylor, in \$500 bond.

The United States officers, and particularly those having to do with the enforcement of the Harrison Act, that went into effect nearly a year ago, have been in the District several times in search of the person or persons who sell drugs in the Warren District. It is said, though not officially, that Larkins has been under suspicion from several sources.

The charge on which the Lowell man was held for a preliminary arose over the smuggling statute of 1909, covering opium and derivatives of opium. Larkins, it is alleged in the complaint, was bringing morphine, which is derived from opium, into the United States from Nogales, Sonora. At the time of his arrest the man explained he was securing it for the use of one of his family who had become addicted to the use of the drug. He was allowed to continue on to Bisbee and was arrested Tuesday by United States officers.

Yesterday Larkins declared he was bringing in the morphine for the use of a member of his family. He stated that, through the severity of the law he was unable to secure the drug from physicians or pharmacists and this necessitated his action in going to Mexico to purchase it.

Though there is but one charge against Larkins, at present, that of smuggling, it is very probable he will be indicted on two charges, for smuggling and for having the drug on his person which is contrary to the provisions in the Harrison Act.

BRIDE FINDS \$7,800

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., Jan. 19.—Rummaging in the attic of her home the day following her marriage, Mrs. John Board found \$7,800 under the floor, of which \$1,800 was in gold money and \$6,000 in notes.

EMPEROR IS OBJECT OF ATTACK

Pekin in Throes of Panic — Effort to Assassinate Emperor Yuan; Explosives Under Imperial Palace.

IMPERIAL TROOPS CONTROL SITUATION

More Trouble Is Predicted; Suspicious Characters Arrested; Official Comments Withheld; Empire Startled.

PEKING, Jan. 19.—Intense excitement prevails here and martial law is in effect in many sections of the city owing to the discovery of a plot to dynamite Emperor Yuan. The many arrests have not resulted in the apprehension of the parties believed directly responsible for the consummation of the plot. However, several prominent leaders of revolutionary factions have been taken into custody and startling developments are expected to materialize, momentarily.

The finding of a large number of explosives under the Imperial Palace, coming as it did, immediately after the suppression of riots in several sections, created the wildest excitement. It was reported that troops were being brought in from every district but later advices indicated that these reports had been exaggerated and it is now believed that the imperial forces have the situation well in hand.

Keen students of the present state of Chinese affairs were free in predictions that the trouble is but slight as compared to more serious disturbances which may be expected. No official statement could be secured from imperial headquarters.

DUTCH WILL FIGHT STOCK DISEASE BY DIFFERENT METHODS

Old Style of Slaughtering Infected Cattle Having Foot and Mouth Trouble, will be Abandoned in Netherlands.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Jan. 19.—The Dutch government has decided that the combating of foot and mouth disease among cattle by the slaughter of diseased animals will be abandoned, and some other method tried.

The slaughter of cattle infected with the disease cost the government nearly \$3,200,000 in indemnities in 1915, for the disease is widespread in the Netherlands. Everywhere in the rural districts boards bearing the notice, "Foot and mouth disease" are to be seen on the borders of pastures. The number of infected cattle slaughtered in the last twelve months was over 24,000.

The appropriation for the payment of indemnities to the breeders has been reduced to an almost negligible sum of \$70,000 in the budget for 1916, but a bill has been introduced placing \$800,000 at the disposal of the ministry of agriculture for the purpose of trying other means than slaughter for dealing with the disease. The breeders are to be asked to isolate cattle suspected infection while experiment is tried in treating the disease with some of the cures recently reported as having been discovered both in the United States and Switzerland.

In Leeuwarden, the center of the Friesland cattle country, the greatest interest is displayed in the government's intention. Leeuwarden is the biggest cattle market in the Netherlands, over 200,000 heads being sold there every year, many of which go to the British Isles and Germany.

A peculiar theory in regard to the cause of the spread of foot and mouth disease was recently advanced in the Leeuwarden Courant, by the district veterinary surgeon who places the blame on the flock of wild geese which fly over the Netherlands on their way to and from the south where they migrate to escape the northern winter. He says that just in those places where the wild geese make a halt on their flight foot and mouth disease often breaks out apparently without cause, and he attributes its appearance in the district to the carrying of the parasites by the geese, which spread them on the soil.

JOSE RODRIGUEZ, VILLA'S LIEUTENANT, IS EXECUTED IN JUAREZ



JOSE RODRIGUEZ



PANCHO VILLA

FRENCH EXPORT TRADE IN NO DECLINE

Figures from France Indicate that Though Country is at War Her Exports Have Maintained Usual Level.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—That the French export trade is not paralyzed by the war, and that in some instances France is exporting more products than in peace time, is a curious and unexpected situation indicated in recent reports of the Minister of Finance.

While France is buying in the sum this year of about two billion francs from the United States, the money value of her exports to the United States have not fallen off more than ten per cent. The United States is France's second best customer, at present, with England her best. The war merely seems to have changed in many cases the accustomed commercial channels. For instance, a Frenchman wished recently to buy twine of the United States for use in the southern vineyards to hold up the vines. Because of the lack of freight space in ships from New York, and his hurry to secure positive delivery, he cabled to an American firm in Manila, asking that the twine be forwarded direct from there.

It is in the exportation of France to the United States that may be seen some odd phases of war business. Thus, on a ten months basis, for table fruits her 1913 exportations were 2,773,000 francs, whereas for the present year France sold to the United States in the sum of 7,187,000 francs. France sold to the United States 2,916,000 francs worth of perfumes and soaps, an increase of 1,237,000 francs over 1913. Her sales of milk, butter and cheese have increased from 1,727,000 francs in 1913 to 2,787,000 francs for the first ten months of 1915. Her human hair sales are practically the same this year as in other years, being 1,258,000 francs. Her wine sales are almost normal, at 8,086,000 francs.

In the effort of her people to make up for the enormous import bill, her sales of artificial flowers and fruits have jumped to 5,135,000 francs a sum almost twice that of normal years. The same fact holds good for fancy fans, buttons, brushes and oys.

A striking fact of comparison is brought out in automobile sales. France bought 70,401,000 francs worth of automobiles and motor cycles during the first ten months of this year, as against 4,418,000 francs in 1913, and she is selling to the United States 2,461,000 francs worth.

While France is buying twenty times as much grain from the United States as normally, she is sending to the United States twice as much seen grain as in 1913, or in the sum of nearly 15,000,000 francs.

Although France is buying twenty times as much leather goods from the United States as in peace years, she is, nevertheless, exporting to the United States 6,000,000 francs more of the same goods than she usually does.

KOREAN BANK FIGURES.

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Jan. 19.—According to the latest figures compiled by the Korean bank, there are more than one-fourth of a million Koreans now residing in Manchuria. In Chientao there are 113,000. Southern Manchuria has 72,710 Korean residents, sistshar, Harbin, and other places in North Manchuria are estimated to have a total of 7,732 Koreans.

Because of the sparseness of the population in Manchuria and the richness of its soil, Koreans are constantly moving here in large numbers. Many of the Koreans, who object to living at home because of Japanese rule also find refuge in Manchuria.

CLOUDS GATHER IN MEXICAN POLITICS

Rumor That Obregon Had Been Arrested by Carranza Not Verified But is Thought Possible by Observers.

DOUGLAS, Jan. 19.—Carranza officials yesterday asserted that they were without advices of the reported arrest of General Obregon by the "first chief" at Queretaro, and while doubting the authenticity of the report, believe that such might be the case as Obregon was arrested on the orders of Carranza at the same place a little over a year ago and "detained" for two days, until Obregon had reassured Carranza of his loyalty and convinced him that he was not a supporter of Villa in the latter's move to rule Mexico.

That Obregon has been the most loyal supporter the chief has had during his rebellion against the Huerta government and in the elimination of Villa as a factor in the Mexican government is pointed out by his friends, who expect within the next twenty-four hours to have his arrest denied and "official" statements issued of both being on excellent terms.

Should the report of the arrest of the commander-in-chief of the Mexican army prove true, his friends are not alarmed over the ultimate freedom of Obregon at the hands of the "first chief," as it is believed that no punishment would be meted out to him, unless it was that of dismissal from the army.

It is admitted that there has been some friction between Obregon and the "first chief" at diverse times, because Obregon opposes some of the policies of Carranza and believes that the latter should give way to some more popular and competent leader who could cement all factions of Mexicans and at the same time incur the goodwill of foreign nations. The arrest of Obregon is taken more as a jest, than that he is in personal danger of injury at the hands of Carranza.

While adhering staunchly to the Carranza cause, Obregon has not been without his personal feelings in a government of the reconstruction of a government in Mexico and has on more than one occasion advocated the removal of Carranza and the substitution of a non-military man as president of the Mexican republic.

Recently, during Obregon's trip to the border, a movement was started in the American press, putting the Mexican general forth as the logical successor of Carranza as the leader of Mexico and the future president. It was when this question was broached and some publicity given that Obregon, to his most intimate friends, asked that nothing of the kind be done and declared himself most emphatically opposed to his nomination as president, stating that (Continued on Page Eight.)

LOTTERIES ARE CAUSING MUCH ANNOYANCE

Sales by Chance in Foreign Countries Force Post Office Department to Take Precautions for the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Increase in the number of government lotteries abroad as the war drags itself out is forcing United States postal authorities to be especially watchful to prevent their advertisements in this country. The lotteries are given publicly in the United States in two ways. It has said at the post office department today. Individual letters are written to American citizens in an effort to induce them to purchase tickets and news stories are circulated of fabulous sums won.

Letters soliciting clients, if they fall into the department's hands, never reach their destinations. Some get through the department if on the outside they do not present a suspicious appearance. All the suspected letters are diverted and opened.

With news stories the department does not find it so easy to deal. The solicitor's office of the department holds that any news story advertising a lottery must be barred from the mails. Under the department's ruling this means any story giving publicity to a lottery. It does not have to be a paid advertisement.

Many news stories of European lotteries have been printed recently, the department says, which approach closely a violation of the law. A story that mentions the name of a winner or winners of a lottery is held to be a distinct violation. A story, too, that might be expected to attract such attention to a lottery that readers would investigate is held to be a violation.

A section of the law quoted by the department reads:

"No newspaper, circular, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing advertisement of any lottery, gift, enterprise or scheme of any kind, offering prizes, dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or containing any list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of any such lottery, gift, enterprise or scheme, whether said list contains any part or all of such prizes, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier."

Most of the lotteries being carried on in Europe now are for war benefits. Hospitals, the wounded soldiers' dependents and other war victims are aided.

MOTHER OF FOUR IN YEAR
ST. CLOUD, Minn., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Mothathesis became the mother of four daughters in 1915. On January 5 a daughter came, and on December 25 there were three more of them.

SUSPENSE IN LONDON AS LEADERS CONFER

Crowds Besiege Newspaper Offices in Quest for News; Grecian Problem Assumes Serious Aspect.

ENGLAND SENDS NEEDED ASSISTANCE TO GREECE

Turkish Troops Reported Victorious After Desperate Efforts Against Heavy Odds; German Food Problem.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The war situation assumed a sensational aspect, tonight, and the critics believe that developments of the most vital nature are pending. The arrival of Premier Briand of France caused the first awakening to the fact that the Allies' affairs were at a point where prompt action must rule. Tonight, London is in a state of suspense and crowds are surrounding the newspaper offices and other places from which information may be expected. Considerable indignation is expressed at the failure of the War Office to issue a comprehensive statement. However, the officials are promising satisfactory bulletins, within the next few hours.

Grecian affairs are believed to have reached a situation demanding prompt attention. It is learned from reliable sources that considerable disappointment is felt at the failure of the latest diplomatic efforts to enlist the Grecians on the side of the Allies.

In a final effort to placate the Greek ministers, it is learned that Great Britain will send more than 5,000 tons of coal, thereby eliminating all chances of railroad trouble which was seriously threatened. That Greece faces a situation bound to cause the most drastic action there, within many hours, is indicated by the report that all the Grecian forces have been withdrawn from the Bulgarian frontier, with the exception of one battalion. Lack of provisions is regarded as the cause.

From Austro-German sources it is reported that the Turks have driven the Russians back in the Caucasus. Turkish reinforcements arrived in time to check a superb offensive which threatened a catastrophe to the Turkish arms.

According to reports from Constantinople, the eight days of combat against vastly superior Russian forces have resulted in a victory for the Turks. The better drilled and more cleverly generalised Ottoman troops fought with bravery unequalled in the history of warfare and struggled with desperation, a fact illustrated by tales purporting to come from eyewitnesses.

That the Russians displayed a bravery which stamped them as possessed of the finest courage is proven by reports of Turkish officers and German leaders of Ottoman force. The casualty list is said to have been enormous but no reliable figures are obtainable.

According to statistics furnished by Under Secretary Tennant, German casualties have totaled more than two and one half million, these figures representing losses in killed, wounded and missing. British statesmen are offering broad general statistics to indicate that the Germans are facing a serious situation in food problems.

HONG KONG RECRUITS

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The British army has just received a small but picturesque addition to its strength in a group of thirty recruits from Hong Kong. Five times since the war began these men had petitioned the governor of Hong Kong to be released from the constabulary service in which they were engaged in order that they might go to England and enlist, but each time their request was refused. Finally, however, they received permission to leave China, and sailed for England.

Their appearance on the streets of London was greeted with the greatest interest and curiosity. Under their khaki overcoats which were thrown wide open, most of them wore the blue uniforms with white piping of the Hong Kong constabulary. Their helmets were the winter service pattern of thick pith, with a steel spike on top and a steel band running round the side.